

browed Warbler (*Phylloscopus superciliosus*), shot near Beverley by Mr. Swailes of that place.

Mr. W. E. DE WINTON exhibited a pair of Kestrels which he had shot last summer in the act of capturing young Pheasants. He regarded this as an isolated instance, as, after the shooting of the pair in question, no more young birds were taken, although Kestrels were numerous in the neighbourhood.

Mr. A. TREVOR-BATTYE made some remarks on the natural history of Kolguev Island.

The Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD communicated the following description of a new genus and species of bird from New Zealand, which he proposed to call

“TRAVERSIA, gen. nov. Xenicidarum.

“Differs in several important points both from *Xenicus* and *Acanthidositta*. Bill much larger and stouter, very little shorter, if at all, than the tarsus; the latter about as long as middle toe without claw, or the hind toe and claw, while in *Xenicus* and *Acanthidositta* it is about twice as long as the hind toe. The principal difference, however, is the weak character of the wing, which points to flightlessness, as does also the very soft and loose character of the entire plumage, and the very Ralline aspect of the bird. There are only 10 tail-feathers, and the scutellation of the tarsus is like that of *Xenicus*. These two points determine its position in the *Xenicide* at once (*cf.* Sclater, Cat. B. xiv. p. 450). The type is

“TRAVERSIA LYALLI, sp. nov.

“*Male.* Above dark brownish olive-yellow, each feather with a brownish-black border. A narrow distinct yellow superciliary line. Wings and tail umber-brown, the inner webs darker; wing-coverts like back. Chin, throat, and breast chrome-yellow, each feather slightly edged with

greyish brown. Flanks, abdomen, and vent pale brown, centre of feathers paler.

“*Female*. Upper surface umber-brown, each feather bordered with very dark brown; wings and tail similar. Under surface buffy grey, the feathers edged with pale brown.

“Total length about 4 inches, culmen 0·6, wing 1·8 to 1·9, tail 0·8, but much concealed; tarsus 0·75, middle toe 0·65, hind toe without claw 0·5.

“*Habitat*. Stephens Island, New Zealand. Discovered by Mr. D. Lyall, lighthouse-keeper, and sent to me by Mr. Henry H. Travers.”

Mr. ROTHSCHILD also sent for exhibition one of the two typical specimens of *Craspedophora mantoui*, Oust. He wished to call attention to the fact that it agrees in the minutest details with Mr. J. Büttikofer's recently described *C. bruyni*, and that there could be no doubt of the two species being identical. *C. mantoui* was admirably figured by Keulemans in the 'Nouvelles Archives du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle,' Paris (vol. iv. pl. 15).

Dr. A. B. MEYER sent a diagnosis, accompanied by a coloured sketch, of a remarkable new genus and species of Bird of Paradise, which would be described later on by him in detail and figured elsewhere:—

PTERIDOPHORA, gen. nov. Paradiseidarum.

(πτερίς = filix, φέρειν = ferre.)

Capite utrinque scapo paradoxo, valde elongato, filicis flabelli uniseriati instar transformato, lobis plurimis, corio similibus, munito. Rostro turdino, recto, angusto: alis brevibus, remige primo dimidiam partem secundi superante, tertio, quarto, quinto, sexto longioribus, quarto longissimo: cauda mediocri, æquali: pedibus mediocribus. Statura minore quam in genere *Lophorhina*.

PTERIDOPHORA ALBERTI, sp. n.

*Mas.* Supra velutino-nigra, plus minusve olivaceo-nitens, plumis sincipitis elongatis, utrinque productis: capite lateribus supra oculos scapo, corpore fere duplo longiore, lobis 37-38 ornato, supra colore floris myosotidis, subtus